merchants called in to consuit with them over the emergency in view of a probable loss to which such a nayment greaty in view of a probable loss to which such a nayment of the miscufficant comparison, and that recovery of demogracy as next to hopeless if not alfogether so, most relaciantly recommended that the losser evil be suit mitted to. Haif the sum and that the losses of the miscuffication of the special purpose of ascertations whether the close of the Colector's accounts for that year was undertaken for the special purpose of ascertations whether the whole of this money was absorbed by the blackmalers, with the result above set forth.

The death of a certain legislator, who was made acquanted with the facts, postponed an exposure decided upon, which would have been made by alm; and it was posting the in the facts of raising on a nest of hornest in the Castom-house and at the Treasury Department that would breeful them from carryine on business as importers. That as why scores of men wholly innecent of offense have submitted, and do submit, to be mulated in this see in lalous manner. They must either hold their this see in lalous manner. They must either hold their peace or close their doors. Merchants now doing business are as effectually blocked from making revelations as if under bonds to keep-silent. The inevitable result of this "gein and hear it "condition of affairs is to generate a deep-scated sense of oppression and profound resontment. Only the highest sense of duty and of self-respect is powerful enough to ward off the natural desire to be even with the oppressors. When that check is not operative, is it surprising if men thinks one trand played off against a notice be desired. Ways and Means

played oil against aboliner balances as according to the above was written a statement has been laid before the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington purporting to furnish the distribution of a committee and forfeitures to Collectors, Naval Chicers and Surveyors at the port of New-York, 1861 to 1873 inchastse. It is vouceed for as "a true and correct branscript from the records of this office." But while transcript from the records of this office. But while the aurecorded levies of the Custom-house inquisitors—divided apamong tammselves—invenight in these return, the real question should be, How much more have they pocketed with infaccounting to the Treasury of the United States for the portion due thereon according to law?

leg to law t New York, March 5, 1874.

VIEWS OF MERCHANTS.

In conversation yesterday with Mr. Reed the firm of Bartlett, Beery, Reed & Co. of No. 557 Breadway, a Tribuxe reporter obtained the principal facts in regard to the only trouble the house has ever had with the Custom-house. It was in relation to an invoice of kid gloves. Upon the examination of the inroice by the Government officials, they claimed that the real value of the gloves had been underrated by the Stating that, unless the price were raised at least firm. Staffing that, unless the price were raised at con-le per cent, the goods would be seized, the officials compelled Messrs. Bartlett, Reed & Co. to agree to the terms they demended. Mr. Reed sain that, with this exception, all the dealines the house had had, during the course of its business, with the Custom-house had been of the most agreeable kind.

N. Sullivan of N. Sullivan & Co. of Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, importers of woolens, informed the writer that it was really the law waich should be found fault with, and confusion respecting the tariff at present de-manded on goods by Government. To have everything work smoothly, people, not only on this side but in Ex used. In importing woolens, for example, the merchant ing them from France, or England, or Scotiand, at instead of weighing the boards senarately around in they are wound, make a rough estimate of weight as they were in the woolens. It was probable that he would be anything but exact in this. The ce arrives here. The blunder causes a great deal of venience to the innorting house. The goods when and do not agree with the invoice. The result can prepared. Tags, tages, things generally considered. more and the state of the state aide oy it. We had consequently to pay duty aincast than that we had advanced.

Merrall & Condit in Chambers-st. yesterday, in reference to the melety law. Mr. Acker informed him reference to the melety law. Mr. Acker informed him that the dark on all goods sught to be finally settled by the Self-deff when the good case through their hands, as this is what they dro engaged for, and I they cannot do it satisfactorily let the Government engage more competent men. He had no respect for spics or informers, and he hoped that he would hever have, anything to do with them. He thought that a Posch tetter law could be made, but so it is he is alway, ready to meet it, and if any question is raised be given the Custom-house the benefit of the doubt. He thought it was a shame that the Government employed informers, they being men of no standing and without consciences. He thought that the press of has was detrimental to the success of the Government and injurious to the importers.

RUFUS STORY & CO.S CASE AGAIN. THEY STILL CLAIM THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS

ROBBED OF \$20,000 OF THE SUM PAID BY THEM. correspondence, published yesterday, say : :

The question of moieties, &c., before the Committee of Ways and Means his come to its end of outside discussion, and the Committee has now determined to go alread with deriveration upon the evidence addined. The Chamber of Committee Committee and the Boston Beard of Trace representatives, Mr. Robins of Edwins & McKesson, Mr. Francis D. Moniton of Weederoff & Robinson, Mv. William E. Dedge of Paeips, Dedge & Co., and Mr. Putnam of Ratus Start, & Co. have been before the delegations since Monday, March 2, and the others have arrived here from time to line since. Special Agent Jayne has also been here since the lat of March. All these gentlemen have remained till this time except Mr. Putnam, who went of with Mr. Covier, as attoracy in the case that was dishere since the lat of March. All these gentlemen have remained the this time except Mr. Patnum, who went of with Mr. Curver, his attories in the case that was disputed as between Messrs. Story & Co. Jayne, and the lawyers. Mr. Patnum and there paid Washington & Culver mityrether Sils,000 or thereabouts, the \$4,000 for counsel fees, and then aliged that the Sico.000 was given to Mr. Culver, for settlement with the Government, according to his understanding of the case. Mr. Culver have he received from Rafas Story & Co. accrified check on the Continuous Bank for Sico.000, in full settlement with the Government and counser; that he gave Mr. Betts, Clerk of the District Court, a certified check for \$5,00) for the Government, par \$10,000 in his own border, and gave his parther \$10,000 in the Sico.00 was path by Mr. Culver to Government eligible. It was deemed strange that Mr. Patnum should complitive, for they wanted to settle the point whether that \$18,000 was paid by Mr. Culver to Government efficies, or for what purpose it went. Mr. Culver said without reserve to anybody who spoke of it, that the \$15,000 was for expusses, and the \$20,000 for its months' were accounsel, and his statement rests as the basis of opinion in the absence of a statement from Messrs. Story & Co.

This is an apparent effort to make it appear that it was understood between Mesers. Story and Putnam and Washington & Culver, their attorneys, that \$10,000 was to be retained by them as counsel fees out of the cheek for \$100,000 paid in settlement of the safe. As THE TRIE-UNE had originally exposed the appression in this case, and has stated, on Mr. Story's authority that he had paid \$100,000 to the Government in settlement, a TRIBUNE reporter again questioned Mr. Story as to the truth of the statement in The Journal. In reply, Mr. Story said with much positiveness and in the most couplatic man-

Lany that I paid for that settlement \$100,000, and no part of that sum was for insver's services. My pay-ments to the lawyer were separate, and in separate checks, and were satisfactory to him. I paid Mr. Culver to three distinct sums \$18,500 for his services, and paid

[Mr. Story here produced the vonchers and showed them to the reporter. One was a memorandum for the rum of \$1,000, which was paid Mr. Colver as a retainer in the case. The check for \$100,000 paid to close the suit is dated Sept. 27, 1871, on the National City Bank (not the Continental Bank), to the order of Washington & Culver, and is so indorsed. The retainer of \$1,000 is dated March 11, 1871. On July 15, 1871, another check to the order of Washington & Culver for \$5,000 was drawn on the National City Bank. It is indursed Washington & Culver, and was deposited to the credit of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. On Nov. 11, 1871, a third cherk was paid to the order of A. E. Culver for \$12,500. This is indersed A. E. Culver and also Washrugion & Cuiver. Attached to this check is a bill of Andrew R. Cuiver against Rufus Story & Co. for professional services for \$12,500. It is receipted "in full to

This makes in all, resumed Mr. Story, \$18,500 for legal services which we have paid Culver. I deny anything and everything of this story in The Journal. I paid Billio for legal services and \$100,000 to the Government. It was distinctly understood between Mr. Calyer and myself that the sums should be divided in this way, and he frequently represented that Jayne would not selff, for anything less. Somebody stole that \$20,000, and 'All spend \$20,000 more to find out who did P.

Mr. Putnam, who was present, also said :

Mr. Putnam, who was present, also said:
The settlement with the Government was "Ginetty understood to be for \$100,000. I talked it all, over with culver repeatedly. The first intimation we had that only \$20,000 of the \$100,000 we paid for that purpose reached the tovernment was when we saw it in The Tritune. We were greatly astonished to see that \$25,000 had been kept back. This paper says it was stranged did not appear before the Committee. I had no opportunity to go colore the Committee at Washington, because all the time was taken up by speakers. Mr. Schultz made his speech on one day, and the Boston people made theirs on the next. Culver told me at the time of the settlement that he should draw the money from the back and hand it right ever to the deverament.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

UNUSUALLY HIGH WINDS. EFFECTS ON SHORE AND IN THE HARBOR.

first mouth of Spring has been painfully exemplified for

several days past. The rade commotion of the air began on Saturday, and has continued with little relaxation ever since, at times rising to a stormy fury. The opening day of this week was marked with flafal changes, the glory of a bright genial morning being overcast by clouds at noon, and lost in heavy snow gusts in the afternoon. The succeeding days have been streaked with comfort able sunshine, but their course for the most part has been gales. The Spring, which came in with benison of warm suns, gentle airs, and clear skies, with so fair promise of a gracions season, has averted ber face, and furs and heavy wrappines, which had been laid aside, are now the only wear, while the ladies who fondly looked to anticipate the usual Easter display of Spring York frequentstouches of their stern quality, gathered their strength soon after midnight of Taesday, and through the latter parisof the night they swooped down in outbursts which made such a sur and rattle amone all exposed things movable throughout the feity as have not been seen and heard for a long time. Tall buildings rocked and frembled, spires and flagstaffs and all lofty things were mightily agitated, and vessels chafed and strained at their piers. Many sign-boards were dislodged, and some barriers and heaps about new suildings were disturbed. The wind was not so cold as furing the precenting night, but was gearching enough

buildings were disturbed. The wind was not so cold as during the proceeding night, but was searching enough in the early morroug to make walking slow and uncomfortable. Since then it his been saiftier, giving longer intervals of comparative caim, but has often swelled into attenuous rage. On Thursday night the temperature was the lowest of the week, and the bitterness of the weather combined the discomforts of midwinter with the harshest mood of Spring. So mild a Winter as that just past is brought into sharp contrast by so unseasonable severity of the clements.

The long blow has had one good effect. It has sought out and dried up all the mad and moistare which the hast snow-storm left, and has swept, more that only the interval of the clements. The long blow has had one good effect. It has sought out and dried up all the mad and moistare which the hast snow-storm left, and has swept, more that only the hard of the street cleaning Department has done for a long time, the oroader and more exposed thoroughlaces. In Brondway it has piled the abundant dust in little windrows in the cutters, which are continually twisted into fantastle sinpes and frequently taken up bodily and thrown in the laces of the people. The great whiting clouds of dirt, flecked with straws and bits of paper, which have filled the streets all this week, are a world impeachment of the veracity or observation of the police capitatis, who recently testined that the streets were as clean as any men could make them. In the harbor and the rivers there have been few vessels moving beside the ferry-boats. The craft at muchor had no loose sireds of said or ends of rope flying to catch the wind. Everything was tant and trim, clewed down, and stowed away below and aloft. The Sound boats had laborious passages, and up the Hudson the steamboats and the su di craft which ventured out were much tossed about and hard used, toccamia ocean steamsbus reported unusually heavy weather, especially during the past four days.

At the Signal Service station in the b

ally during the past four days.

At the Signal Service station in the building of the Equitable Lasurance Company it is reported that the

THE PLAN FOR UNITING THE EEFORMED CHURCH

OF AMERICA AND THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH.

The Committees representing the Reformed Church in America and the Prosbyterian Church South unanimously adopted the following plan of union at their recent session in this city, which they will recommend for adoption to their respective bodies at their next session in May and June of the present year:

I. That the standards of doctrine in both churches have always been recognized as orthodox expositions and notic roundances of the faith professed by the Re-formed Church in America, the Reigic Confession, the Articles of the Synod of Dart, and the Heidelberg Cate. Articles of the Synod of Darr, and the Heidelberg Cate-chism; and for the Presbyterian Church, the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms; and in forming closer relations with each other it is with the solemn purpose of striving typether, and of a reignifically our hands to aphold the docurines of these venerable symbols and of maintaining them in the run sense in such they have been reserved and interpretable symbols and of maintaining them in the run sense in such they have been related of a single test from the first.

H. Should anything be found in the proceedings of either of our bodies in times past when much be regarded as inconsistent with the principle that the Church of Jesus Christ is a spiritual kingdom and not seenlar of political, and that eccleshatical coarts are to handle and

standards of the two charenes, and the general agree-ment of their forms of government and rules of dis-cipline, with their steadfast adherence to the same, pre-sent a solid and satisfactory bases of strong mutual con-fidence, which confidence has been much confirmed by their recent intercourse and experience of fraternal sympathy and kindness.

IV. That we fully recognize it to be the daty of the followers of our Lord Jesus Carriel to stack to embrace

While there are at present some obstacles to the form-

While there are at present some obstacles to the formation of an organic motor between these denominations, yet cordially agreement in the above declaration, we have good reason to beneve that the way is supply opened, under the guidance of God's floly Spirit and holy providence, for such intimate cooperative alliance as will prove constrable and useful on both sides. The provisions of the plan embrace the following particulars:

L. With a view of expressing flore emphanically the units now existing, as well as promotine it still fariher, instead of the former system of delegates, a celegation consisting of two immisters and two closers shall be sent anomally from the General Assembly, and a similar delegation from the General Assembly to the meeting of the General Synod, which delegation shall be expected to sit and deliberate throughout the sessions of these bodies, respectively, endeavorious especially to further all those interests in torong nout the sessions of these tordes, respectively, endeavoring especially to further all those interests in which the two churches cooperate.

II. A vacant congregation shall be at liberty to call a minister from either of the churches, according to the order established in that church to which he may be called, and he shall conform to the order of the church

II. A vacant congregation shall be at liberty to call a minister from either of the churches, accarding to the order established in that church to which he may be catalistered.

III. Where particular churches of either body are in locations much more convenient for a commercipal with a Classis or Precipt to be churches of either body are in locations much more convenient for a commercipal with a Classis or Precipt by belonging to the other, it is recommanded to them to seek a transfer in such a way as small be in conformity with the regulations of both denominations. And whenever it ma, be decorad advisable for singled its institutions of the other it will be regarded with hearty appropriation by both. And students who have pursued a full course of study in the theological seminaries of either church shall be placed on an equal footing before the Presbyteries and Classes of the other.

It is positive to most of those sciences of benevolence in which both churches are encaged. As the extent to which both churches are encaged. As the extent to which do not by careful conference and experiment, many of the details must be left for future agreement. The tollowing it adopted as indicating what have be initiated only by careful conference and experiment, many of the details must be left for future agreement. The tollowing it adopted as indicating what have be initiated if the present line:

I he regard to foreign missions, we believe that it will probably most promote the glory of God that there should not be separate denominational interests permanently established where our missions are or may be planted within reach of each ofler; but the establishment of one united churcy about the encouraged. But it deserves to be exacting considered whether the order of the problems of the extent inportance of the sent interests, with instructions to devise plans, if decuned practicable, in accordance with these suggestions.

II in regard to founcist Missions, especially in the evangelistic work, it is fudged expedient to refer

pleted for sea and towed to New-London, Conn. The reason givens for this is that there is no room a Yard for idle vessels, and as some of the fleet are expected here soon, every inch of space is wanted. The Minnesona will be sent to New Lendon to-day, she also being ready for sea. The rumor circulated yesterday that the Yard would be closed because of the failure of Congress to pass the Naval Appropriation bill is facorrect. The proposed appropriation would not have been available before July, and the money now being expended is out of the appropriation for 1874, which ends in June 38. One of the navy officials assured a Tausune reporter yesterday that the men were discharged simply because their services were not needed.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NERVES. Dr. Mary J. Studley delivered the final lecture of her first course in the lecture-room of the Church of the Disciples yesterday afternoon. Before introducing her subject, "Physiology of the Nerves and Causes of Hysteria," she spent a few minutes in answering written questions. She said that the body must be considered as a generator of force and a structure to be brought into communication with the outer warld. She explained the two nervous systems, the cerebre-spinal or voluntary system and the involuntary system. If women who have their ears pierced understood the structure of the ear, they would be surprised at their audacity in interfering with so delicate an organ. The pneumo-gastric nerve is, in one sense, the most important nerve in the body, because of its intimate connection with respiration. If it be paralyzed at its point of communication with the brain there is no hope of life. Although the entire weight of the internal organs is only about one-tenth of the weight of the body, yet one-half of the blood is sent to these organs. One can see, therefore, how much depends upon a healthy circulation—a perfect flow of the blood throughout muscles, skin and internal organs. In regard to removing all eff-the matter from the skin the greatest care should be taken. audacity in interfering with so delicate an organ. tion—a perfect flow of the blood throughout muscles, skin and internal organa. In regard to removing all eff-te matter from the skin the greatest care should be taken. If the blood be not thoroughly oxygenaled or purified, the nervous systems will lose their tone. Neuralgia and many other diseases arise from deteriorated blood. When the nerves are out of order the fact is often first made known by pain in the the tel-facial nerve, the most sensitive one in the whole body. Hysteria is caused by a highly-developed emotional nature combined with a flably muscular system. Were grifs forced to develop muscle write growing their matures would be more evenly balanced. Many women are guilty of intemperance, not because of includence in spirituous laquors, but because they waste their muscle by continued cond concent to fancy sewing, by spending many hours on light interature, by haying no aim in life. Women who are obliged tojearn their own; livelihood are seldem troubled with hysteria. Women who do not find sufficient health-ful occupation in their own homes should devote their surplus time to charity in a world where there is so mach want. Dr. Studiey closed her remarks with an appeal to mothers to encourage the introduction into schools of the study of pivsiology in all general details. The second course of lectures will be dolivered on Wednesday. Thursday, and Friday of next week in the

CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

A meeting of the Chamber of Life Insurance was held at 3 p. m. yesterday. The companies repre ented by their executive officers were the Brookiyo. Charter Oak, Connecticut Mutual, Equitable, Germania Travellers' and Universal. The Continental of Hartford, the North-Western | Mutual of Milwaukes, the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia, The Life Association of America, and the St. Louis Life of St. Louis, were added to the Executive Committee, setting forth the recent legislation of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Maine, relating to life insurance. A detailed report was received from the Treasurer giving the receipts and expenses of the Chamber from its organization. The total receipts have been

ber from its organization. The total receipts have been \$19.400, and the total expenditures for all purposes \$5.08 13; the balance in the treasury, \$14.00 87. This report was another and approved. Communications of interest from various quarters were received and referred to the appropriate committees. Among these was an application from several insurance ionenals asking admittance for recorrects to the meetings of the Chamber; also, a letter from the Hon, Win, Earnes, containing information relating to the work of the International Statistical Congress.

An amendment to the articles of association was adopted, fixing the meetings of the Chamber quarterly, on the second Tuesday of April, July, October, and January. The action of Gastavas W. Smith, Commissioner of Kentucky, in assessing Eistern insurance companies for deficiencies in his department, and for furnishing his offices, was commenced on freely, and measures were taken to investigate the facts of the case. The value of medical examinations was discussed at great length, and on minor points much diversity of views was expressed. A special committee was appointed to collect information, and their future reports will be looked for with deep interest. The Government Secarity Life Insurance Company, inverse with the business for the basis. for with deep interest. The Government Scenity Life Insurance Company, having withdrawn from the busi was permitted to take its name from the roll of the

SALOON KEEPERS ORGANIZING.

The lager-beer saloon keepers of the Tenth Ward met yesterday at Michel's Hall, at Nos. 77 and 19 Essex-st., and adopted a constitution and by laws for the government of the Association. The Constitution says time von committed the terrible deed for which you have been entirely and that all keepers of respectable saioous in the Tenth Police Procinct are entitled to become members. The officers of the Association are to consist of a precident, two vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretaries, treasurer, and a fluance committee. The Association elected the following officers vestorday: Joseph Frick, President, J. Klanckmann, Secretary, and John Kuckmann, Treasurer. The election of the remaining officers was post-poined until the next meeting. During the remarks made by the President after taking office, be said that the following office, be said that the following office party had organized, and intended working hard to destroy their business, as that would destroy their business, as that would destroy the respectability of his association of the respectability of his association would need them successfully they must also organize and act as one common body. Not one in that meeting story the respectability of his association of the respectability of his association of the respectability of his association as your association of the remaining officers was post-poined until the next meeting. During the remarks made by the President after taking office, he said that the state Prison at hard labor and the following officers are provided in the Saite Prison at hard labor and the first point as the first point as your association as your asso Essex-st., and adopted a constitution and by laws for the government of the Association. The Constitution says that the organization is established for the purpose of protecting the saloon keepers from abuses which cumnate from the Excise Commissioners, exorbitant brown hate from the Excise Commissioners, exorbitant brown have specified by the committed the terribid deed for which you have been tried; and they have spared your life that have been tried; and they have spared your life that would meet them successfully they must also organiant act as one common body. Not one in that me ting would encourage drunkenness, as that would stroy the respectability of his business; but as the loos-keepers as a body furnished more revenue to Nanoral, State, and City Governments than any often the state of the constitution. "I the women pray if they choose," he said, "but for our will not allow them to interfere with my business inter my premises."

NEW ISSUES OF MUNICIPAL STOCK.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized yesterday the Controller to issue stocks and bonds as follows: Assessment bonds, \$300,000, to pay contractors; assessment bonds, \$220,000, to take the place of the same kind of bonds failing due on the 16th tust; additional new Croton Aqueduct stock, \$100,000; Croton water stock, \$150,000; New-York County Court house bonds, \$1,000. A resolution to issue \$105,680 worth of City Improvement Fund bonds was laid over. All of the bonds and stocks insued are to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Works. In voting in the affirmative position 14 Public works. In voting in the affirmative position required the stocks and bonds to be issued, some gishation should be had to put a stop to the "reckless anner in which public work is being done." He then ferred to the recently published resolutions of the everside Park property owners, in which it is stated not the public works cost "three times as much as they

A communication was received from the Departmen A communication was received from the Department of Charities and Correction stating that it had passed a resolution recommending the repeal of the law of April 8, 1864, relative to the Laebriate Asylam on Ward's Island, and requesting the Beard to concur in the resolution. The Board so concurred. The communication contained the following statement showing the amount of expenditures of the Asylam over all receipts: 1811, 19,927-22; 1872, 10,249-67; 1873, 19,572-58. Total for three years, 18,8,947-95.

THE POLICE COMPROMISE.

The Board of Police met yesterday and ude several changes among the clerks. L. C. Perkinon, Secretary of the late President Smith, was retired. to take effect on April 1 ; Seth Hawley, jr., former secretary to Commissioners Gardner, Durvee, and Russell, was appointed Secretary to the President. Major Duryee, brother of the Commissioner, was appointed Secretary to Commissioners Duryce and Russell. It was rumored yesterday that when new Police Commissioner is admitted the Board, Commissioner Charlick will resign as into the Board, Commissioner Charlick with resign as Treasurer, and that Commissioner Daryce will be eliosen to succeed him. It was also alleged that Commissioner Russell's hostility to Commissioners. Gardner and Char-lick had been placated by an intimation from the Mayor that he would be renominated on the expiration of his term of office in May next. Nothing definite, however,

WALL-ST. INTERESTS.

The stock and gold markets were fluctuating esterday, and prices closed nearly at the lowest point of the day. Eric was an exception, and advanced a fraction on favorable news from London. A private dispatch was received by officers of the Company from President Watson, announcing that the adverse reports sent from New-York to London had been received at their true value by the public; that the new loan had been a complete success, and he would soon start for

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

which scheme shall be submitted to the synod and to the Assembly cospectively at their amunal sessions in 1872. The provisions of this agreement, or any part thereof, shall be he force from the time of their adop, not by bein the General Synod and the General Assembly.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Several men were discharged from the Navy-yard last Thurshay, their being no further us tor their services, and in fature only about the regular number of men will be employed. It is not the intention to close the Yard, and work will go on as usual, though not so brighty in since of peace for the Yard are given.

. THE COURTS.

KING SENTENCED FOR LIFE. REMARKS OF JUDGE READY-THE VERDICT THE RE-

SULT OF A COMPROMISE.

The usual crowd gathered in the Court of and Terminer, yesterday, to hear the sentence pre-nounced on King, who was convicted the previous day of murder in the second degree for killing Anthony F. O'Neill in Pine st., on Nov. 18, 1872. It is now well nigh established that from the beginning of their delibera-tions the insanity plea was discarded by the jury, and the only variance was on the question of degree. This was clearly shown by the remark of a juror who, on Thursday, when they came in for further instructions, said to Judge Brady that there was no doubt among them that the prisoner was guilty, but they were unable to agree on the precise character of the crime. From -a most uncompromising and conscientious gentiemau-could not and would not permit himself to sanction a verdict involving the punishment of death. It is easy to imagine, even if it were not known, that the arguments fired at this man in the jury-room were as pointed a conversation held after the verdict was rendered, is anid to have stated that the last, time they retired they were fast winning over the Juror, and his ultimate surrender was almost assured; in short, that in 20 minutes more a verdict of murder in the first degree would have resulted had not Judge Brady happened to send for them just at that inopportune moment. At this moment an officer of the Court came up, and joining in the conversation, said the juror referred to told him that he would have stood out a year, if forced to do it. pather than have yielded against his conviction. These are the two sides of the matter, the latter version of which seems to have the better foundation. It is also suspected that the third juror is the one who displayed such strength of character, and so he appears to have compromise on the second degree of murder. Here comes in significantly the dialogue between Juige Brady and the foreman, as an indication of the compromise, which was not the verdict found " according to the evidence," which each furor was bound by his oath to render, since Judgo Brady told the gentlemen frankly: "On the evidence you cannot flud a verdict of murder in the second degree, although you have the physical or legal right so to do." The verdict, however, must stand, since there exists an old law which declares, in effect, that when a man is indicted for murder in the first degree he may be convicted of murder in any of the lesser degrees.

When the Court had assembled yesterday Mr. Beach announced to Judge Brady that he was instructed by King to say that a bill of exceptions would be presented for the purpose of securing a review of the trul, and he desired, also, that seatence should be suspended, or the term of the Court extended long enough to enable him to prepare his bill. Mr. Beach added: "In regard to the result of the trial I have nothing to say, but I desire to inform your Honor that I have with this trial closed my connection with the case." This announcement of Mr. Benebia withdrawat created a little surprise among those who heard it, and it is generally intimated that the case will never come before an appellate Court; that the trial has cost the convicted man over \$5,000, and that he has no more money with which to continue his efforts. Mr. Howe will be the one, if any, to carry the ease up without delay.

After Mr. Beach had made his request and notice, the District-Attorney advised the pronouncing of sentence, as he apprehended that there would be no difficulty in extending the term of the Court long enough to prepare the bill of exceptions. Judge Brady so decided, and the brusque, business-like voice of Mr. Sparks, the cierk, was instantly heard: "Stand up, King!" The prisoner slowly, and with perfect self-possession, arose, contract ing his brows a little at, perhaps, the tone of voice in which he had been addressed, and which had a painful similarity to that in which the clerk speaks to all crimi-

a low voice, and repeated in a scarcely londer one, with another slight contraction of the brows. "Have you any mechanical trade ?" was followed by a shake of the head. "Where is your residence !" "Seventeenth-st." What have you to say now, King, why the judgment of the Court should not now be pronounced against you, according to law I" was the last question, and when the

prisoner had responded, "Nothing," with at the same time a dight besitation, as if half prompted to say some thing, Judge Brady said: James C. King! You have been tried by an intelligent,

TWEED'S PUNISHMENT.

AN EFFORT TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF CONFINEMENT FROM THE PENITENTIARY TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

Immediately after King had been sentenced. the little affair brought up by Tweed's counsel some days ago was bronched. His counsel desire to have the words "County Jail" substituted for "Penitentiary," classing that the Judge in his sometice said "County Lill," while the Clerk's record of the sentence save

Mr. Graham opened the discussion vesterday by saying: We will make a form it motion. The minutes of the Court indicate that Mr. Tweed was scutenced to be confined in the Penitentiary of the City and County of New-York, whereas the language of the sentence was that he be confined in the County Jail. Our motion is to expunge the former words and substitute the literal anguage as at the time imposed.

Mr. Allen-My recollection is that it occurred there in

recordance with the tenor of this motion, but I am informed by the Clerk that the Presiding Justice be-

tive about this, and there may be a necessity for the examination of that matter in the course of judicial pro-Mr. Allen-At the moment of hearing the sentence,

before recorded, the Presiding Justice substituted " Pen-itentiary" for " County Jail." Mr. Bartlett-Privately! Mr. Graham-I stayed in Court and heard nothing of

the kind. I have not the slightest doubt that it was done secretly. It was not a public fact, nor attested by any one in court.

Mr. Peckhain-I suppose it does not make any differ-

Mr. Feckhain—I suppose it to court was.

Mr. Bartlett—I would like to know whether the learned gentleman contends that the court can openly, in a lond voice, prenounce one sentence, and privately and secretly direct the clerk to record another sentence it I should like to know whether the gentleman representing the State of New-York wishes to advance such a doctrine here.

the State of New-York wishes to advance such a doctrine here!

Mr. Allen—I mean to advance the doctrine.

Mr. Bartlett—I mean Mr. Feckham.

Mr. Allen—That the Court can after the sentence any time during the term.

Other remarks were made, and Mr. Graham said something in a low tone about not tiking such "hugger-mugger." Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, stated that immediately after the judgment had been pronounced by the Court, wherein it had been stated that the place of commitment was the County Jail, he asked Judge Davis, in conjunction with Mr. Allen and he thought Mr. Peckham, how the commitment should be made out, and the Judge directed it to be made out "Penitentiary." The further hearing was then adjourned to allow time for affidayits to be made.

DOUBLE OFFICE-HOLDING. The argument on the appeal taken by the

Controller from the decision of Judge J. F. Daly or ler-ing a peremptory mandamus to be issued to pay James Ryan, the Deputy Clerk of the Court of Sessions, his salary for February, March, April, and May, 1873, took place yesterday before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Richard O'Gorman and William F. McNamura represented the relator, and G. P. Andrews, Assistant Corporation Counsel, appeared for the Controller. Ryan was elected a member of the State Legislature of 1879, and this action was brought to secure his salary as clerk for the period the Legislature was in session at Albany. The Controller objected to paying it, because the charter passed April 30, 1875, made the acceptance of a seat in the Legislature a made the acceptance of a seat in the Legislature a vacation of any office held under the city government. In the Supreme Court, before Judge Daniels, where the first application was made, it was claimed that the relator held a county and not a city office, and that the charter, therefore, could not affect the relator's right, and the law could not be retreastive. Judge Daniels in his decision oversalid the formation. charter, increiore, count not are retroactive. Judge Daniels in and the haw could not be retroactive. Judge Daniels in his decision overraied the Controller's oblection, but held that under the common law the two offices of the relator were incompatible. The case was subsequently

argued before Judge J. F. Daly on the return to an alternative writ of mandamus, and the Judge held that there was no incompatibility in the two offices. To Controller then took an appeal, and it was argued yes-terday. The Court reserved its decision.

THE CHALLISS LIBEL CASE.

CHARGE OF JUDGE SUTHERLAND. The trial of Tennie C. Claffin, Victoria Woodhull, and James Blood, for the alleged libel upon Luther C. Challies, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The summing up upon both sides having seen finished, Judge Sutherland delivered his charge to the jury. The prisoners appeared very neryous and anxious, watching the jury continually, as if to catch the impression made by the Judge's words:

The case on trial, he said, was not one between Challiss and the defendants, but between the people and the prisoners at the bar, aithough, of course, Mr. Challiss was deeply interested in the result, as were too defendants. Both complainant and defendant were alike interested, and it was in this light that the jury were to look at the case. Although the punishment for libel was comparatively triffing, be considered that the present case, un der the circumstances surrounding it, was of very great importance, and he would therefore state the law at length. If any of the jurors, through sympathy with the "moral reforms" of the defendants, had already formed an opinion, it was hardly possible that anything he could say further would change their minds. When he had beard Mrs. Woodhall, with hesitating manner and trembiling accents, tell the story of her sufferings in carrying out her doctrines, he pitted her, but he must not allow that sympathy to influence him in the dis-

He defined the law of libel at length quoting from a great number of well-known anthorities. He said, "Though the matter charged to be libelous be true, it by no means follows that the prisoners are not cruminally responsible for its publication. You will not be justified in finding a verdict on the ground that the defendants believed, or had reason to beheve, that the facts set forth in the alleged libelous article were true. As a matter of law I charge you that the matter is libelous. Is the matter charged to be libelous true, and was it published with good motives and for justifiable ends? It is your duty to consider the nature and tendency of the article and all the evidence in the case showing its tendency. Considering the nature and character of the matter charged to be libelous, in view of your oaths, and in view of all that has been said by me, you cannot find any evidence to show that the matter was published with good motives or justifiable ends." He defined the law of libel at length, quoting from a

or justifiable ends."

In conclusion, in Impressed upon their minds the gravity of the case, and the necessity of deciding among so much conflicting evidence, what was to be believed. The charge occupied nearly two hours in delivery. At

12:30 p. m. the jury retired.

At 7:30 p. m. the jury came into Court, and the foreman stated that they wished for instruction on the following the followin

At 7:39 p. in the jury came into Cont, and the foreman stated that they wished for instruction on the following point: Are we to consider the motive as presented to us by the evidence in the case, or are we to
decide according to our own ideas of what are good
motives and justifiable ends. The tenth juror explained
this as meaning whether they were to judge by the
evidence of the witnesses belief of what was right. Judge
Sutuerland answered that they must judge according to
the evidence, and the jury again retired. Upon further
consideration, be concluded that he had misunderstood
their question, and sent for them to return.

He themsaid: "I was right in saying that you must
judge whether the motives were good, and whether the
matter was published for justifiable ends, from the evidence, for there is no other way to judge, but her sincere
belief that they were good does not affect the question
at ail. It is for you to judge whether they were good
motives, not whether she thought they were. It would
be absurd to put it on the ground that a matter is not
libelous because a person causing lit to be published
thought he had good motives."

He then informed them that he would wait until 8:30
p. m., and then go home. At that thus they had not left
ineir room, and were accordingly locked up for the night.
The Court will meet at 11 a. m. to day.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATE ROBBERY. The trial of Thomas Moloney, charged with

naving been connected with Special Deputy Sheriffs Conklin and Lyon in the robbery of three \$5,000 gold certificates from Barr S. Craft, was begun yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland. Conklin has already been tried and sentenced to State Prison for five years. The prisoner and his brother, Michael T. Moloney, are jointly indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, the latter having been present with the party fat Delmonico's when Mr. Craft's money disappeared. Mr. Craft told all he knew of the story of the disappearance of the certificates. Officer Sillock testified to arresting the prisoner and taking num to the police station. The prisoner voluntarily dis cinimed all knowledge of the certificates, and denied that he had been negotiating one, notwithstanding his attention had been specially directed to the Craft matter He was scarched, and one of the missing \$5,000 gold certificates was found in the finger of a glove in his coat he received it from his brother Michael. This was ten or tweive days after the robbery. Joseph A. Gianini

TRIAL OF CHARLES CALLENDAR.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, criminal side, Judge Benedict presiding, Assistant District-Attorney Purdy moved for trial the case of ex-Bank Examiner Charles Callendar, who is indicted fo accepting a bribe of \$16,000 for reporting favorably upon edition of the Ocean National Bank, when he knew that it was Lopelessiy insolvent. Ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for Callendar, said that, on account of an absent witness, he was not ready for trial. Mr. Purly insisted that the work of impunching a jury should be begue and, after further discussion, the following unions were obtained from the entire panel: D. C. Warring, C. G. Godfrey, J. S. Foster, C. K. Landell, H. W. Hunter, E. L. Ferry, S. C. Erash, D. M. Valentine, and Richard Armstrong. The panel being exhausted, Judge Benedict ordered a new one for Monday.

CIVIL NOTES.

Wm. H. Peckham, a stenographer, sent in his bill against the city, \$500, for reporting the investigation into the francis in the Assessment Bureau. Pay was refused on the cround that the appropriation was exhausted. Judge J. F. Daly of the Court of Common Piens yesterday granted to Mr. Peckham an order to show cause why the Controller should not pay the bill.

The case of Phineas H. Kingsland against the city for \$0,000 advanced by him to pay for the sweeping of the streets when the money was not forthcoming, ing of the streets when the money was not forthcommon was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Loew. The detense was that there was not an appropriation made for the work by the proper authorities. The Court ruied out the defense, and an order for the full amount, with interest, was given. \$11,763 55.

Anthony Comstock was arrested yesterday at the lustance of William Crimpin in a civil suit for damages for false imprisonment, and was held in \$5,000 bail, which he gave. It appears that Mr. Comstock pre-cured the arrest of Crimpin on a charge of seuding Im-proper articles through the mail. Crimpin was dis-charged on an examination by a United States Com-missioner, and now begins an action for damages for tales imprisonment in the Suprepa Court, bafora Lidge.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court, vesterday, bebefore Justice Finamer, Edward Kane was committed in delanit of
\$1,000, for stealing a brain of botter valued at \$4.7 from the provision
store in fairward Refers at No. 170 First-are.

At the Tombs, yesterday, Justice Bixby commitsid Christee Charketo for trul, charged with having stelen \$8 from the
goodst of Occar Solitzer of No. 54 treduction. Frank Gordan of No.
23 Leonard at was held to default of \$1,000 for attempting to shoot
Heavy Shomers of No. 27 Leonard at. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, be

In the Court of Octavial Sessions, yesterday, or fore Judge Sutheriend. William Mo raw pleaded gulity of an attempt at borglary and was send to the State Prison for two years. Thomse thomas and Michael Mapray, changed with picking pockets, pleaded gulity. The former was sent to the Prenitentary for 2'y years and the latter for one year. Frank P. Richmond pleaded guilty of forger in the hird digree ned was sent to the Penitentary for one year. Fro-erica Nachos piezeded guilty of penit larreny and was sent to the Peni-tentiary for wir months. Wastam Young pleaded guilty of barcony from the meson and was sun to the Penitentary for 2'ls years.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Wil-

recommendation. Justice Wandell allowed Mckilohael is go on his evi

DECISIONS-MARCH 18.

Superior Court Special Term By Judge Van Vorst. Newburr art. Schenck Order soules and sugerd. Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Robinson.
The Board of Commissioners of Erche art. Unhoise.—Bemarer esetained and Jadgment ordered for the defendant. Reynolds art. Brainard.
The equity of the complete is fully denied by defendant.—Motion \$2 injunction denied with \$10 costs.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Donohue .-Manhatan Savinga Institution ask. Dolge — Memorandum. White, exceeding age. Herriman, &c.—Judgment. Dambusan sat, Butterfield. Opinion and memorandum. In the matter, &c., Kennin.—Order granted. Compregation. Kennesch-Ingrael art. Compregation. Kennesch-Ingrael art. Compregation. Kennesch-Ingrael art. Matton Granted.—Matton Granted.—Matton Granted.—Matton Granted.—Matton Granted.—Matton Granted.

> THE TOMPKINS-SQUARE RIOT. The Executive Committee of the Committee

of Safety met last evening at Masonic Hall, J. Halbert presiding, to hear the report of the delegates to Albany in reference to the action of the police at Tompkins square. The report was made by John McMackin, one of the delegates, who stated that he, with others, mes the Judiciary Committee by appointment, and related all the circumstances connected with the action of the Pack and Police Commissioners, the conduct of Mayor Havemeyer and Gen. Duryee, the foreible dispersing of the crowd in Tompkins-square without notice, the breaking up of the meetings in Secondst and at the New-York Assembly Rooms. The delegates, the report states, told the Committee that they could get no remedy at the Police Courts, as the Police Justices sided with the Mayor and the police, and an appeal to the higher courts was attended with expense and delay. The delegates further reported that Messrs. Prince, Spencer and Hammond, members of the Assembly, favored a thorough investigation, and promised to moved in the House a resolution ordering a committee for the purpose, the committee to meet in this city, in order to get at the facts of the case. The delegates were also promised a hearing next week before the Joint Committee of the Lexislature. From what the delegate believed, he had no doubt that the Police Board would be severely dealt with, and that a bill would be introduced to make the office of Police Commissioner an elective one. of the crowd in Tompkins-square without notice,

DANGEROUS LAMPS AND STOVES IN RAILWAY To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Those optimists must confess disap-

pointment who predicted that the severe lessons of An gola and Harrisburg would compel the adoption of eafer if not more healthful means of heating and illuminating ratiroad coaches than the stoves and coal-oal lamps which always increase so largely the horrors of a collision or an overfurn. Unfortunately, managers who would do the right thing by their customers are handwould do the right thing by their customers are handtied by trivil lines, whose aim is dividends, and who rely
on the gambling disposition of the unthinking to patronize the cheap road, even with the added risk. But mipurities have some rights, and all are not fools or gamblers. Experience has demonstrated that it is vain to
look to local authorities for such uniform and concerted
action as alone would be of any avail in the case, and
seeing that every age, condition, and nationality throng
these great thoroughlairs, the obligations—shall I sole
say of hospitality t—seem sufficiently binding to make
their security a subject of national concern.

Cannot and should not Congress impose a penalty for
the use, in public conveyances, of any heating or lituminating agent of an incendiary character, or of locks
or other fastenings not readily opened from within t
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1874. Geo. H. KNIGHA

A THIRTY-TWO YEARS' SUBSCRIBER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I cast my first vote in New-York in the rear 1840. In 1842 I migrated to Paris, Ky., where THE WEEKLY TRIBUNG became a regular visitor and instructor, and has continued to this date. I became a resident of this county in 1819, and through the instructions of The Tribuse, my votes have usually, if not tions of The Tribune, my votes have usually, if not always, been on the side of right. In 1872 and 1868, I voted the Whig and Republican nommes very reductionally. In 1871, I supported with all my might the rang who had done more to exist the dignity of labor and to elevate the standard of American critizenship than any ten men of his age, and who of all others was entitled to the highest gift of the people. If Washington was the Father of his Country and Lincoin the Savior, strely florace Greeiey was the Islandard. While we rejoiced that the American people had the opportunity of placing at the head of the nation one so worthy, our bearts were saddened that so many failed to appreciate the sacred privilege. But our househood was made sad when the tidings reached us that we should see the face and read the writings of Horace Greeiey no more.

But nobly are his successors bearing the standard be established. Long may fire Taibune live and continue to battle for the right as the noblest monument to its illustrious founder.

Wyoming, O., March 1, 1874.

THE NEW ALMANAC BETTER THAN THE LAST. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: You will excuse an old man for troubling you with a letter. Your TRIBUNE Almanac for 1874 contains such a sum of information in so condensed a form, price only 20 cents-cheap at twice that pricea form, price only 20 cents—cheap at twice that prices and so very handy as a reference that it should be in every office and private house throughout the country. You have improved the Atomace for 1574. Thank you for this improvement. Piezse go on and enlarge 1875 even if you have to increase the price; but he sure and not leave anything out that is in 1875. Facts and figures are stubborn things, and these we want to place before the eyes of the people in as condensed a form as possible. Peterboro', N. Y., Feb. 26, 1874.

Malla for Great Britain and Iroland via Queenstown and Lavers by the steamahn Baltic, close at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Maclosel at the Post-Older at 1 b. m. Stammelap sails at 2 p. from White Star Dock, Paronia Forry, Jerses Lity, Mails for Barupe via Southampton and Brenne.

Main, close at 12 M. A Supplementary of the Start St

Office at 1:30 p. m. Strainship sales at 2 p. m. from the foot of Thirds.

A. Direct German and Proposing closes. Mail in sent by this lines.

Mails for Havans and Mexico, per steamship City of Mexico, closes

at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closes at the Post-Glice at 2:40

p.m. Strainship sales at 3 p. m., tron Pier No. 3 N. lt.,

Mails for Kingston, Jamines, Pannans, Aspinvail, the Central American and Scotta Paulte ports, etc., per the strainship Henry Channey,

rices at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is caused at the Post-Glice at

22 M. Steamship sales at 2 p. m., from Pier No. 42 S. lt.

Mails for Key West or the stranship City of San Automo, close at 2

p. m. Steamship sales 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 K. lt.

Mails for Newfountian close at the New York Post-Office every day

at 6 p. m., is Hallifar.

A Mail for Hallifar. N. N., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every

lay at 6 p. m., and gone via Rosson.

SINDAA. Manert 15.

All Mails close at 11 o'closes at m. The Fost-Office is open from 9 a.

to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM CARDIFF—In strength p Geomorgus, March 13.—Ratio Bernings, Win. Coulthard. FROM HAVANA—Is strength City of Merido, March 13.— William Nrs. Jemes B. Smith and 2 children, Nr. and Nrs. Hern and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Smith and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hera and servant, Charles Masser, Samoul Lewis, J. Bazam, W. Bornemann, Manuel Cathons, R. Della, E. W. Beaton, John J. Jova. Charles Charle, Miss Pugh, Lewis Edwards. Henry Edwards. Bonry Evans, Jr., T. Samley, Charles H. Street, George L. Jordan, Edward Robertson, W. K. Calkins, Henry Fraynham, J. C. Rahming, Marcelino Reardo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Squ ites..... 6:13 I Num sefs..... 6:06 Moot tises.... 4:24

Sandy Hook... 4:10 | Gov s island.... 4:57 | Hell Gate Ferry... 6:46

Namely Hook... 4:40 | Gov s island... 4:57 | Hell Gate Ferry... 6:46

Namely Hook... 4:40 | Gov s Island... 6:29 | Hell Gate Perrys... 7:28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

met. 17. Iris (Br.). Buckned, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Mon. 17. J. M. Flansgen, Shaw, Manzanilla and Clenforgos, Evacs, Bo

Co.
Sally Ann, Willetts, Norfolk, Va., J. R. Staples.
Sloop Fred. Brown, Wilson, Bristol and Providence, H. W. Jackson Son.
Barge Cath. Maan, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand.
Barge Hudson, Morrow, Philadelphia, James Hand.
Barge Potomac, McCollum, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Steamship Manhattan (Br.), Price, Liverpool Pek. 25, with mdea, ad pans to Williams & Gringe. Steamship Manhattan (Br.), Price, Liverpool Feb. 25, with more, and pass to Williams & Guiou. Br.), Laybourns, Cardiff Feb. 28, with moise, seamship Giamorgan (Br.), Laybourns, Cardiff Feb. 28, with moise, and pass, to Archibad Baxter.

Steamship Ohio (Ger.), von Emster. Bremen Feb. 25, via Southampton 28th, with moles, and pass, to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of Merola, Timmeruma, Havana March 7, and Rassas Steamship Seamchator. Foley, Baltimore, with moles, and pass, to Environment Steamship Co.

Bark Hero (Kusal), Henrichses, Havro 73 days, in ballast.

Brig John Weich, Jr., (of Philadelphia), Vanselow. Cienfierce 17 days, via Belaware Broakwater 30 neurs with sugar and moissess.

Scot. Trots King, Bradford, Charleston 14 days, with immber.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Bostov. March 13.—Arrived, steamships George Appele, from Baltiore; Arles, from Philadelphia. more; Aries, from Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Quanterows. March 13.—The White Star Line steamship Republic salled bence at 11 o'clock this a us., for New York.

LONDON, March 13.—The luman Line steamship City of Breedlyn salled from Queenstown to-day, for New York.

salica from Queenstown to-day, for New-York.

PROVIDENCE, S. I., March 14,—The British hrig Aura, 26 days from Gentungos for New-York, arrived at Newport to-day. She has fore and ministrogalinammat, maintenance, and some salia.

Nonrous, Ya., March 13.—The sehr. Dr. Bradford, with a carge of tron, from Baltimore for Charleston, ran sahere on the Middle Ground in Changeake Bay, early on Wednesday, and is now alled with water. The cartain and crew are here.

London, March 13.—The British ship Knight Commander, Birng, from San Francisco via Queenstown for ——, has suffered much damage. The British ship air Harry Parkes, Chapman, arrived here to-day from New-York. She received connecerable damage during the late gains and was compelled to throw overhead 700 barrels of Boar.

SPOKEN.

SPOKEN.

March 11, of Five Pathon Light, bara Evelyn (Br.), from Section for

Raitmore.

March 11, of Five Fathom Light, bark Sandy Hook, from Cardenas
for New York.

iFor Launt Ship News one Seventh Page.